

INTERMED: Role of intermediate water variability in the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico in deglacial climate change.

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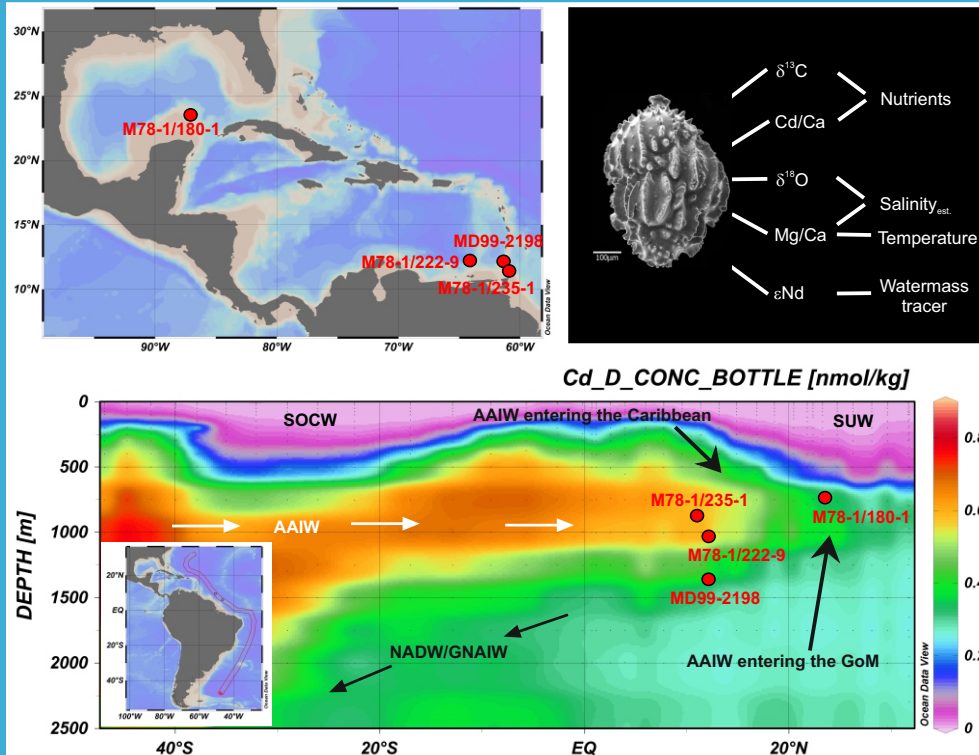
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Funding:

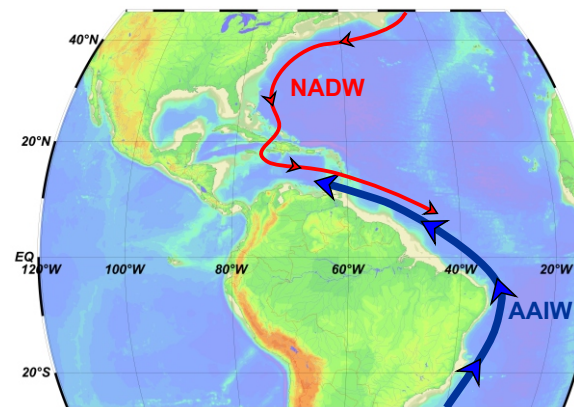
DFG (Cluster of Excellence „The Future Ocean“)

GEOMAR

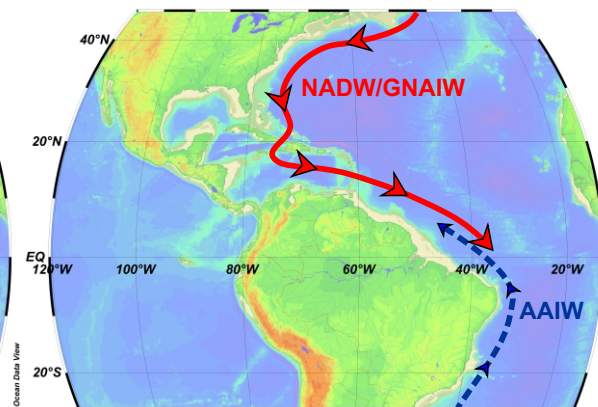


The oceanic thermohaline circulation transports heat from low to high latitudes and nutrients vice versa, redistributes salt and carbon and therefore, plays a keyrole in the global climate system. Today the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) is driven by the formation of North Atlantic Deepwater (NADW) in the northern N-Atlantic. How AMOC varied in response to periods of abrupt climatic cooling during the last deglaciation, namely the Younger Dryas (YD) and Heinrich 1 event (H1) is the focus of this study. The approach is to analyse calcitic tests of benthic/planktonic foraminifera from various intermediate depth locations in order to improve our understanding of the intermediate water mass distribution and variability on millennial time-scales.

Holocene



Full Glacial



Possible evolution of intermediate water distribution from full glacial to Holocene.

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